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age do not appear about the Adirondacks. The oldest Cambrian formation of this region is the Potsdam, a coarse, often pebbly, massive sandstone which was deposited in shallow water on the old land surface of the present Adirondack region. This was succeeded by the Beekmantown formation, composed generally of beds of sandy dolomite. In the Champlain valley the Beekmantown is overlain by a considerable thickness of quite pure marine limestones, which are very fossiliferous and known as the Chazy formation. During Chazy time there was an elevation to the southwest of the Adirondacks, followed by a depression; so that the Chazy formation does not appear on that side of the Adirondacks, and the Beekmantown is succeeded unconformably by the thin band of pure limestone known as the Lowville, which does not appear to the east and north of the Adirondacks. The Chazy limestone on the northeast and the Lowville on the southwest are both overlain by marine fossiliferous limestones, known as the Black River and Trenton formations. Through the invasion of mud the Trenton limestones pass gradually into the Utica shale, which is the youngest formation carefully described. Professor Cushing concludes that "this submergence apparently completely overswept the old Adirondack island," and "the whole of New York State would seem to have been submerged, and that for the last time in its geologic history."

C. S. PROSSER

Corundum and the Peridotites of Western North Carolina. By JOSEPH HYDE PRATT AND JOSEPH VOLNEY LEWIS. (Vol. I, N. C. Geological Survey, Raleigh, 1905.) Pp. 464, 45 plates and maps, 35 figures.

The North Carolina Geological Survey has heretofore published only "Bulletins" and "Economic Papers" of rather a preliminary nature. This volume is the first of a series of more elaborate reports on special subjects. It treats of the peridotites and associated basic magnesian rocks of North Carolina, and describes incidentally similar occurrences elsewhere in the world. The geology of the state, the petrography of the rocks, their alteration and their origin are discussed in the first part of the work. Then follow chapters on corundum, its physical and chemical properties, varieties, and uses; its occurrence and distribution; its alteration, its origin, and the method of mining and milling. The last chapter treats of chromite and other minerals of economic value which occur in the corundum-peridotite belt.

E. W. S.